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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/893,493	06/29/2001	Alan F. Graves	08-891912US1	6350
75	90 05/19/2006		EXAM	INER
Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP			BELLO, AGUSTIN	
160 Elgin Street Suite 2600			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Ottawa, ON K	(1P 1C3		2613	
CANADA			DATE MAILED: 05/19/2006	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		09/893,493	GRAVES ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Agustin Bello	2613				
 Period for	- The MAILING DATE of this communication app r Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
THE M - Extens after S - If the p - If NO p - Failure Any re	PRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, ply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing dipatent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	86(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1) 🖾 F	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 Fe	ebruary 2006.					
2a)□ 1	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This	action is non-final.					
3) 🗌 💲	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
(closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.				
Dispositio	on of Claims						
4) 🛛 (Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.						
4	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
	•						
8)∐ (Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Applicatio	on Papers						
	he specification is objected to by the Examine						
10)□ T	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)∐ T	he oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority ur	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
a)匚 1 2	cknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority documents Copies of the priority documents Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive	on No				
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachment(s	5)						
	of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary					
	of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) ation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P	ate atent Application (PTO-152)				
	No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:	, ,				

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/17/06 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-6, 8-20, and 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hugenberg (U.S. Patent No. 6,714,545) in view of Hung (U.S. Patent No. 6,583,901).

Regarding claims 1, 16-20, 22-23, Hugenberg teaches a plurality of access multiplexers (reference numeral 28 in Figure 2), each access multiplexer operable to provide multiplexing of data packets from a plurality of end-users onto a wavelength according to a DWDM plan (column 7 lines 38-41); a photonic switch (reference numeral 40 in Figure 2), coupled to the access multiplexers via fiber optic cable (reference numeral 38 in Figure 2) for carrying the wavelengths, and operable to switch the wavelengths into dense wavelength division multiplexed (DWDM) signal for transmission (column 7 lines 38-41); and a core node (reference numeral 14 in Figure 2), coupled to the photonic switch (reference numeral 40 in Figure 2) via a fiber optic

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cable (reference numeral 24 in Figure 2) for carrying the DWDM signal, and operable to route the data packets within the communications network or out to a long haul network. Hugenberg differs from the claimed invention in that Hugenberg fails to specifically teach what the applicant refers to as an S-DWDM wavelength having an optical precision capable of being interleaved into the optical frequency constraints of a dense wavelength division multiplex wavelength plan used in the core network. However, Hung, in the same field of optical communication systems, teaches that providing a wavelength having an optical precision capable of being interleaved into the optical frequency constraints of a dense wavelength division multiplex wavelength plan used in the core network is well known in the art (see Figures 20-23, column 7 line 64 - column 8 line 2, column 9 lines 2-6, column 17 lines 45-49, 55-56). One skilled in the art would have been motivated to employ a wavelength having an optical precision capable of being interleaved into the optical frequency constraints of a dense wavelength division multiplex wavelength plan used in the core network in the device of Hugenberg in order to avoid exhausting the bandwidth of the fiber (column 2 lines 47-50 of Hung). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a wavelength having an optical precision capable of being interleaved into the optical frequency constraints of a dense wavelength division multiplex wavelength plan used in the core network as taught by Hung in the device of Hugenberg.

Regarding claims 2, 4, the combination of Hugenberg and Hung teaches that the photonic switch includes a multiwavelength source (reference numeral 1362 in Figure 2 of Hung) for generating DWDM quality wavelengths for supplying the access multiplexers with unmodulated wavelengths upon which to multiplex data packets.

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Regarding claims 3, 24, Hugenberg teaches that the core node includes a photonic switch and a packet switch (reference numeral 32 in Figure 2).

Regarding claim 5, Hugenberg teaches that the data packets are Ethernet packets (e.g. Ethernet throughout and as evidenced by Ethernet switch reference numeral 42 in Figure 2).

Regarding claim 6, Hugenberg teaches that a portion of the data packets are transmitted from a particular end-user to a particular access multiplexer over a local loop, connecting the particular end-user to the particular access multiplexer, using a digital subscriber line DSL protocol (column 3 lines 32-33).

Regarding claim 7, Hugenberg teaches that the type of DSL is VDSL (column 3 lines 32-33).

Regarding claims 8, 9, the photonic switches and core node of Hugenberg are clearly capable of switching at the wavelength, group of wavelength, and fiber level.

Regarding claim 10, the core node of Hugenberg is clearly capable of switching data packets based on a service to which the data packet pertains.

Regarding claim 11, Hugenberg teaches a plurality of photonic switches, each of the photonic switches connected to at least one other photonic switch and the core node (inherent in a larger overall system of Hugenberg).

Regarding claim 12, Hugenberg teaches a plurality of core nodes, each of core nodes connected to at least one other core node (inherent in a larger overall system of Hugenberg).

Regarding claims 13-15, 25 the combination of Hugenberg and Hung differs from the claimed invention in that it fails to specifically teach that the core node includes a wavelength converter for converting one wavelength to another wavelength to provide an end-to-end

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photonic connection across the network. However, the use of wavelength converters in optical communication networks is well known in the art. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to employ wavelength converters in order to allow interconnections between networks. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to employ wavelength converts in the combination of Hugenberg and Hung.

Regarding claim 21, Hugenberg differs from the claimed invention in that Hugenberg fails to specifically teach that N is 40 and s is 5. However, being that the system taught by Hugenberg complies with DWDM standards, it is clear that one skilled in the art could have selected any number of channels and an associated channel spacing including a configuration of 40 channels with a spacing of 5.

Regarding claim 26, Hugenberg teaches that the photonic switch (reference numeral 40 in Figure 2) includes a first plurality of input ports and a second plurality of output ports, with the first being greater than the second, whereby the photonic switch effects concentration of the wavelengths from the access multiplexers (as seen in Figure 2).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 2/17/06 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Agustin Bello whose telephone number is (571) 272-3026. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-6:00.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan can be reached on (571)272-3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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